

Post Office Universal Sign of Civilization

Sale Of Rare Stamps And Collections Aid In Swelling War Funds

Since the outbreak of war some hundreds of thousands of dollars have gone to swell the funds at the disposal of the British Purchasing Commission in the United States through the sale in America of rare stamps and collections owned by philatelists in the United Kingdom. With the approval of the Board of Trade and the Treasury an important and growing export trade has been built up in the precious scraps of paper which has proved a valuable aid to our war effort.

America, with her million or so stamp collectors, has always been a fairly heavy buyer on the London stamp market, except during the depression period, and with the wave of prosperity now sweeping the United States as a result of the boom in heavy industries this has been intensified of recent months. Never before has the postage stamp been so fully appreciated as a weapon of economic warfare as in the present struggle. At the outset there was some suggestion that the export trade in stamps for collections might have to be suspended. A practical plan was formulated, however by the British Philatelic Association, representing the stamp trade as a whole, for the control of stamp exports in such a way that they would bring direct benefit to the Treasury by setting up dollar credits in New York. This was approved by the Government and has now been in operation for about 12 months.

A Clearing House

Under this arrangement the British Philatelic Association acts as a clearing house for all consignments of stamps intended for the American market. Sendings, accompanied by a detailed declaration, are submitted to, and passed by, a small panel of experts appointed by the stamp trade, after which they are forwarded in sealed bags to the Postal Censor's department and thence to the United States as opportunity offers. It is a condition that all transactions shall be in dollar (not sterling) currency and that, save in very special circumstances, the sale must be completed within six months. The dollars thus accruing are taken over by the British Treasury at the standard rate of \$4.03 to the £1, so that the money actually remains to our credit in New York although the vendor receives ultimately the equivalent in sterling. The system, it will be seen, is by no means complicated, apart from the filling up of the inevitable forms, and these are no more involved than the average bill of lading. Any recognized stamp dealer, or collector for that matter, may make use of the service, without fee or license, provided the essential regulations are adhered to, and every week

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Hey, don't stop my Linn's Weekly Stamp News, I just can't get along without it. I'm going to mail you a dollar right away for a two year renewal. I'll tell the boys about it too.



From the ranks of aero-philately one of its most valuable members has been lost. Walter J. Conrath, 35, Albion, Pa., died May 7, following injuries received in an automobile accident.

Mr. Conrath, editor-in-chief and publisher for the American Air Mail Society, of The Airpost Journal, its official magazine. He also was a pioneer member and former president of the AAMS and at the time of his death was a member of its advisory board. The Airpost Journal is published in the large and modern printing plant established by Mr. and Mrs. Conrath in Albion. There also was published the American Air Mail Catalogue, profusely illustrated 720-page aero-philatelic work, together with its supplement and various airpost handbooks. Mr. Conrath also published a newspaper, The Albion News.

He was also a member of the American Philatelic Society, the Collectors Club of New York and the Cleveland Air Mail Society. The Philippine Air Mail Society had elected him to honorary membership. He was internationally known as an aero-philatelic writer, publisher, authority and collector. Born at Erie, Pa., he was a graduate of Georgetown Prep, Washington, D. C., and the University of Pittsburgh.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Grace Conrath, business manager of The Airpost Journal; his mother, Mrs. George B. Conrath, and a brother, Herman L. Conrath. Funeral services were conducted at St. Lawrence's church, Albion, of which he was a member. Interment was in Erie.

Identifying Of Seals Develops Into Difficult Problem Due To The Small Information Available On The Subject

By H. V. B. Voorhis

We continually receive, from our correspondents, many seals for identification. Frequently among those sent in are to be found members of a group known as Swiss Military Stamps. Similar stamps of France and other countries have been issued and now and then one or more such items are also sent in for identification. Other than stating what they are we rarely attempt to identify them. The reason

for this apparent lack of interest on our part is because no means of identification of most of them is at hand. When, where and by whom those of countries other than Switzerland were issued has not been correlated, at least in the English language—or if so, we have never been able to add such works in our library.

Peppenger Sends Envelopes

A whole bundle of the famous Peppenger Patriotic and Pictorial envelopes have come to the office of Linn's. Pop now features thirty different designs in the Patriotics and all are offered on varied colored envelopes so that a wide range of variety is available. If interested in covers of this nature, address Walter T. Peppenger at Akron, Ohio.

Stamp Collection Stolen

A collection of unused stamps valued at \$1500 was stolen Friday night, May 22, from the home of Lyle Diagneau, a member of the Saginaw, (Mich.) Philatelic Society. Entrance was gained by breaking a window.

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Novel Collection Can Include Covers From Every Point Both Far And Near And High And Low

BY WALTER KANER

No matter where you may go, in practically every city, town, village or hamlet there is one thing you are sure to find, a post office. Throughout some 45,000 communities in America that one factor will be common to all, whether it be a big, beautiful building on Main Street or sharing a part of the general store. To tell the tale of all these post offices would fill many a volume, therefore in true "Believe It or Not," we sought the unusual, and the unusual we did find. For among the 45,000 post offices of the nation we discovered the most northern, the most southern, the most western, the most eastern, the highest, the lowest, the largest, and the smallest post offices in the country.

J. Edward Vining, S.P.A. President, Visits U. S. Capital, Talks On Stamps

Through the column of James Waldo Fawcett in the Sunday Star of Washington, D. C., we learn that J. Edward Vining, President of the Society of Philatelic Americans has been visiting in the Capital as a representative of a "pool" of iron and steel fabricators from his section of the country.



Vining has set a record of which any president of any National Philatelic Organization might be envious. Under his guidance, the S. P. A. has made more progress than ever before and his interest and activity have brought the Society to the fore as a strong competitor for recognition as the leading and most progressive of the National Societies.

During his visit in Washington, Vining was to speak before the Collectors Club of Thomson School on Tuesday evening, May 26 where he was the guest of honor and also to speak before the Washington Philatelic Society at the Lee Sheraton Hotel on the following evening.

He has been a collector since childhood and his interest is shared by his wife who is also a collector of Philatelic Labels and also has a cellar full of empty bottles which she has gathered from all parts of the United States. In all fairness it must be said that J. Edward does not help empty them.

Japan Crossed Up On Dragon-Flies Picture

To an occidental, the Far East has always been a fabulous land filled with everything that is strange, incomprehensible and bizarre—a fertile field for Ripley. Almost any tale, no matter how incredible, if it comes from the Orient, finds credulity with us.

But Japan, in the higher values of its 1923 issue strains our elastic credulity to the breaking point when she would have us believe that her dragon-flies have but one set of wings, instead of two, as we know even the Japanese variety must have.

Most Northern Post Office

The most northern post office in the United States is Penasse, Minnesota, located north of the 49th parallel. It is situated in Lake of the Woods County, a famous fishing and hunting region, whose history dates back 200 years to the exploration of Jacques de Noyan, a youthful adventurer who was the first white man in the region. The many attractions which can now be seen by vacationists were the cause of much strife in the past among the Indian tribes of Sioux and the Chippewa who continually fought for control of the hunting ground. The land appears to be the hunters and fishers paradise for here among the woods and waters can be found animal and fish in plentiful quantity and of all varieties.

Most Southern Post Office

To Key West, Florida goes the honor of being the most southern post office in the United States. It is a small island, a mile and a half wide by four miles long, surrounded by reefs. The city is approximately 550 miles south of Cairo, Egypt, and is the only frost free city in the country. In 1821 Key West was sold by a Spanish noble to an American for \$2,000. The island was taken by the United States as part of the territory of Florida ceded by Spain. The first post office and the first newspaper were both established there in 1829. After the Civil War days, Dr. Mudd, the doctor who was supposed to have treated Booth, the assassin of Lincoln, was held a prisoner at Key West.

Most Eastern Post Office

The most eastern post office in the United States is Lubec, Maine. Settled by French refugees from Acadia in 1780, Lubec was named by an Englishman for a city in Germany. The post office here is not a government building, but leases part of a grocery store. The town possesses the most eastern lighthouse, coastguard station and post office. It is but a short distance from Campobello, New Brunswick, the summer home of the Roosevelts. The chief industries of Lubec are the packing of sar-

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WINES

1933 Large Type, Cancelled

REGO	1c green .12	RET0	24c green .02
61	3c green .30	71	30c green .05
62	4c green .12	72	36c green .18
63	6c green .35	73	50c green .20
64	7 1/2c green .12	74	60c green .30
65	10c green .20	75	72c green .30
66	12c green .12	76	80c green .08
67	15c green .06	77	\$1.20 green .08
69	20c green .03	77A	\$1.44 green 1.50

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STEPHEN G. HULSE,

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This month I would like to start out with some notes on foreign R. P. O. I am indebted to Elliot B. Holton for the following: "Because it is one of the largest of the British West Indies, Jamaica has a railroad and up to a year or two ago, unless changed by war conditions, had three T. P. O. postmarks.

The earliest Jamaican railroad was projected in 1843 and the first section opened Nov. 21, 1845 from Kingston to Angles via Spanish Town. Eleven miles were added in July, 1896 by extension to Old Harbour. The Government bought the railroad April 1879, then sold it Jan. 1, 1890 to the West Indies Improvement Co., but after ten years the railroad was turned back to the Government.

T. P. O. service began in 1901, letters posted at railway stations up to 10 minutes before train time were stamped by the station-master then handed to the clerk aboard the train. The clerks began stamping letters Sept. 1, 1913. The service was discontinued Dec. 31, 1924 then restarted March 28, 1927.

According to students of Jamaican postal history there are three types of postmarks, but it is a moot question whether the first two are bona fide postmarks for they appear to be ticket cancellations rather than postal markings.

Type I is a double ring "Jamaica Railway" at top, date in middle and station name at bottom. Found in blue and red ink.

Type II same style, only change "Jamaica Gov't Railway" at top.

Type III single circle T. P. O. at top and Jamaica at bottom, date in two lines with year only last two digits. Just below center initial in T. P. O. is number 1, 2 or 3. This indicates mail from Port Antonio to Kingston or to Montego Bay, T. P. O. mail from Frankfield has no number.

Type III postmarks should be found on train mail from Sept. 1, 1913 to date with the only lapse between 1924 and 1927 as stated. These can be called post office "issue" cancellers."

Mr. Holton also says, "I have a list of 66 'ambulantes' and routes and am told that clerks carry a canceller with their number, no route marks so that accounts for some marks I have with number '416' there are three different types of postmarks but all with the same wording but different clerk numerals."

Arthur Lee forwards the following from "L'Union Postale" Canada: The miles of railway in operation on which mails were carried numbered 39,164. The average daily mileage was 121,428. Hungary: As of Dec. 31, 1939 there were 297 travelling post offices. There were 1418 services on railways, 2 by river, and 50 by air.

From the annual report of the Postmaster General for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941.

"In connection with the transportation of the mails by railroads, there were 64 accidents during the fiscal year in which 16 railway postal clerks were seriously injured and 75 suffered minor injuries. There were no fatalities as a result of any of these injuries."

"The cost of the H. P. O. trucks averaged \$12,555. The first of these trucks went into service on Feb. 10, 1941."

On March, 8, the Trenton & Long Branch R. P. O. was discontinued. On March 9, the name was changed to Red Bank & Trenton R. P. O. The first day covers of the new run came through with the old name cancel but without train number. The date is the only thing to identify the new run.

Some changes that have not been reported before.

Discontinued: Milw. & Wyeville; Ontario & Burns; Wash. & Lexington.

Names changed: Marion & Cola to Marion & Rock Hill; Memp. Tut & Gren. to Memphis & Grenado; Victor & Idaho F. to

IDENTIFYING OF SEALS DEVELOPS INTO PROBLEM

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"face-saving" thing about the catalogue. It is well illustrated in black and white reproductions.

The multiplicity of those stamps is so great that, after the issue of the 80 page catalogue, based on a rather extensive research, some supplements have become necessary (to help complicate the whole matter). For instance, Supplement, No. 2, listed 93 new stamps some changes and errors to the tune of eight pages.

The stamps are supplied, as we understand it, to persons in the military forces in lieu or in addition to their regular pay, to be used on their personal mail in Switzerland only. Practically all are excellently designed and executed. Except for one issued to the 3rd Division in 1918, which is a triangle, all are rectangular or square, and perforated (except four). They first appeared in 1914 and until 1918 are most prevalent. Some were issued in later years but not many.

We do not know if these catalogues can be secured now because of foreign conditions but during the last few years they could be obtained from Paul Locker, Spiez, Switzerland at a cost of two Swiss Francs and the supplement at 50 centimes each. Incidentally, the stamps were rather reasonable. An excellent collection, at fair cost, of one of each design might be amassed but to secure a complete set of all colors, varieties and denominations would be both costly and extremely difficult.

At one time we had about fifty different designs in our collection but, because of specialization in seals, we have dispersed all of them in the interest of others who have devoted some time to collecting such items. Just who has any considerable collection in this country we do not know but there are two or three collectors, at least, who have gone quite a step in gathering together quite a representative number of these stamps.

We have not been informed as to whether Switzerland has issued military stamps since the present World War has been in progress. If they follow their practice of the last one however, we can look forward to a great number of these stamps following the restoration of peace—which we surely hope will be soon.

We are informed that stamp dealers and collectors are also being "annoyed" (as they say) with these military issues. One of the reasons for this is that those often coming into this country (largely from Mission mixtures) are cancelled stamps. This leads to the belief that they are regular postal issues. It is true that they are, in a sense, but they are country locals—even in the most advanced sense. We cannot give their exact status from a philatelic angle. Rather we would refer them to those philatelic gentlemen who claim to be authorities on anything in the nature of a printed poster found on a cover—more especially to those who specialize in local postage issues, rather than those who pass on everything (including seals, which they usually know nothing about—just a glance at their output will give even a novice seal collector a laugh). We never go out of our element, so will leave such a discussion to those whose life is made happier by splitting hairs and "cracking down" on those whose ideas are not the same as their own. "So mote it be."

Mr. L. E. Dequine 631 Irving Place, Long Branch, N. J. will handle covers for first and last days of R. P. O. in the Second Division. Send covers ready to go with one cent forwarding for each cover.

Mr. Gideon G. Ryder has sent me some information on the "Transit" cancels I asked about last month. Mr. Ryder says "The 'Transit' markings are definitely NOT R. P. O. markings. It was customary years ago for a P. O. to use that stamp on mail that went through the office in 'Transit' to some other office. When backstamping was abolished on incoming mail this also probably went into the discard."

In a letter from Mr. George Ellis he says, "There are two rails of the old Wells & Brad. R. P. O. still laying where it crossed Kendall Ave. in Bradford. The only piece of narrow gauge left in this section." He mentions the Kane & Fox R. P. O. as another narrow gauge that used to operate in northern Penna.

As a conservation measure the Postal Bulletin has dropped a number of items and is published only three times a week. One of the items dropped was the changes in the Railway Postal Service. I shall be more than ever dependent on my readers to keep me informed of any changes they may hear of.

My thanks for covers to: L. E. Dequine, Chas. H. Hermann and Robert S. Gordon.

Early Postal Inventors Had No Thought Of The Stamp Collector To Come

In the first years of use of postage stamps, the greatest worry of postal officials was that in some manner the stamps could be used twice, defrauding the postal revenues. In the 47th annual report of the Postmaster General of the United States in 1862 we find him listing inventions designed to effectively remove the possibility of re-use. The simplest scheme suggested and which the P. M. G. approved, was that of gumming but half the stamp, allowing the other half to be torn off easily by the "cancelling" clerk. One person suggested that the clerk "place the letter upon some suitable support and a single stroke of a coarse file would be sufficient to obliterate the stamp." This was typical of most suggestions, in that the means to be used to cancel were too drastic, often damaging the mail. Too, they would make difficult the work of checking mail enroute to see if proper postage was paid. Another proposed a thread be under the stamp, with enough of the thread protruding below the stamp to permit it being grasped by the fingers and the stamp ripped through. But the best of all was a device for cancelling described by its inventor as a "very simple apparatus." It consisted of only one cutter, two springs, three gears for driving fly-wheels and four fly-wheels for driving three or more circular saws for "scratching off the surface of the stamp." A New Yorker newspaper editor commented that "possibly a simpler combination than this might be devised. There are several of these defacement machines very profitably employed at the present time in sawing up boards."

THE PEOPLE SPEAK

New York City, May 26, 1942.

Dear George:—

Further on your pneumatic mail story in Linn's of the 21st:

There are two parallel tubes in Manhattan, both running in a general line north and south, one running up the East Side and the other the West Side. They start out together downtown, but there is no connection from East to West Side except at the beginning. Thus if a Post Office were at 86th Street on the west side and had a letter for one at 86th Street on the East Side, it must needs go all the way downtown and up the other side.

The letters themselves are carried in heavy containers about thirty to thirty-six inches long and probably eight or ten inches thick, looking more like bombs or shells. Letters destined for certain branches are put in one container, marked on the outside, and sent through the tubes. With a rush of air, they reach the first Post Office on the chain, and shoot out of the tube into the office. If it is not mail for that particular office, the container is inserted in the tube again, continuing until it reaches the Post Office for which the mail is intended.

One unusual feature of the system of tubes in New York that they were neither built by nor owned by the Federal Government. They were constructed by a private corporation, which leases them to the Post Office at an annual rental.

Sincerely,
Herman Herst.

FROM NORTHERN IRELAND

Linn's subscribers are being scattered to the four corners of the earth and now we have a change of address from a Lieutenant Colonel who has just landed in Ireland. It is very interesting cover too, for the censoring is done by the same Lieutenant Colonel. In other words, our subscriber is the censor and his name is both typed and written across the censor mark which appears on the cover. The APO number is 34.

Great Britain 2/6 War Print...
Grenada 1/2-2d war print...
New Zealand 12 v. war print...
New Zealand 8 var. ovpt. Official...
Palestine 3 & 10 m. war print...
Soudan Palms 10 var...
Australia 2 1/2 / 1 1/2 2 1/2 / 3 1/2 / 5 used on cover...
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Property of Estates Want Lists

We have several U. S. collections under disposition at this time, including two specializing in cancellations. These include practically all U. S. 19th Century used and 20th Century used and unused. Want lists filled on approval with two or three duplicates of each number for choice. Send lists with Bank or Commercial references. U. S. IMPERFORATES, supb. mint bks. Columbian, Omaha, 3 values, on approval. U. S. Ph. No. Blocks, mint, flat and rotary. Seconds, 19th Cent. used, fine appearing.

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Volume I will be published on September 15th. Volume II and the Combined Edition will be published on September 15th and October 1st, respectively, subject to our ability to carry out our printing program. Printing will be limited to the number of copies ordered by dealers prior to July 1st, so place your order NOW.

SCOTT PUBLICATIONS, INC. ONE W. 47th STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

The Cross On Stamps— An Easter Collection— Used By Many Countries

By Montgomery Mulford
The cross, from ancient times a sacred symbol, has been accepted in various shapes throughout the ages, and the stamp collector will find the outstanding types pictured on quite a number of his stamps.

The 1932 Eucharistic issue of stamps for the Irish Free State for example, shows the 12th century gold and silver cross of the King of Connaught. The regular Irish Free State stamps sometimes show the Celtic cross, the four arms of equal length. The Latin cross is featured on the Free State's 1933 Holy Year stamps.

The Latin Cross is the cross of Christianity and appears on other stamps, such as these from Vatican City. This cross typifies the cross upon which the Christ was crucified, and a piece of that True Cross is said to have been found by St. Helena, the mother of Constantine, when on a Jerusalem visit in A. D. 326. Appropriately, the island of St. Helena, on its 1/2 crown stamp of 1934 allegedly shows this True Cross in the hands of St. Helena.

Several other types of crosses are featured in the designs of stamps. Many semi-postal issues bear them, as from Belgium where we see the 'double cross,' symbolical of the anti-T. B. leagues the world over. It was specifically the emblem of the knights of the Second Christian Crusade, and was the standard of Godfrey of Bouillon in his capture of Jerusalem in 1099. New Zealand, Estonia, and other lands have pictured it on stamps.

Several issues likewise have the famed red cross, symbol of that life-saving organization. Switzerland is one country in this listing with such stamps. 1930 Estonia stamps are also to be noted.

Heraldic crosses frequently appear on stamps too. The 1933 Guatemala stamps, the crosses shown being those representing Columbus. The Teutonic Knights, once a powerful group, had their own type of cross, and the insignia is seen on more than one stamp of Danzig.

Malta stamps nicely picture the so-called Maltese cross, a white cross with eight points; it was the badge of the medieval knights of Malta. Victoria, 1900 pictures the Victorian cross, a medal of honor. 1932 Austrian republic stamps show the floriated cross—cross with flowered decorations. 1913 Greek stamps have the Greek cross illustrated.

So, at Easter time it is appropriate that we recall the stamps of the world which feature crosses, a collection of which would be quite attractive.

Newfoundland Victim Of Substitute Ship On Stamp

New Yorkers have always enjoyed the reputation of being pretty shrewd, and perhaps even a little bit unscrupulous business men. Newfoundland should have been on her guard, therefore, when she commissioned a New York firm to engrave her stamps for her. For, sure enough, we find that in 1897, on the ten cent value she was victimized to the extent of buying a picture of Columbus' flagship, the Santa Maria, masquerading as Cabot's ship, the Matthew.

Apparently the same picture was used as was reproduced on the three cent value of the United States World's Columbian Exposition issue of 1893, since the two pictures are identical except for a difference in the flags.

However, the authorities had ample opportunity for examination before acceptance, so the legal doctrine of caveat emptor (buyer beware) must apply.

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METERS

Correspondence and news matter concerning this department should be addressed to the department editor.

ALTHEA HARVEY
4 Park Ave., Windsor, Connecticut

On a recent trip to Philadelphia to attend the SEPAD exhibition, it was my privilege to view Samuel Hoffman's departmental permits. Permit No. 29 issued by the Bureau of Navigation in Washington, D. C. A cover bearing departmental permit No. 28 has a handstamp "Diplomatic Mail Free" placed under the penalty clause. The Navy permits vary for the six wavy lines at the right of the town circle on No. 29 are 5mm long and on No. 35 are 2.5mm., and the word "Departmental" is omitted on the latter. A new cancellor for Navy Department is similar to a postmark with "Dept. Per. 34" in the center. It is in red ink and quite attractive.

From the Navy Department Vallejo, California come two metered covers bearing KK meter 107964. One shows .00 paid and the other .06 for air mail postage. Mr. Hoffman informed me that "Remember Pearl Harbor" slogan is obsolete on permit mail. The "Keep 'Em Flying" pictorial slogan which appeared on the permit from Civil Aeronautics Administration was never very common.

From Jefferson City, Tenn. IPSS Robert Lawrence writes that departmental permit No. 41 is used by the Tennessee Valley Authority in Knoxville, but the ordinary postmark appears from Wilson Dam, Ala., White Pine and Chattanooga Tenn., other field offices of TVA.

In Canada a similar departmental permit is used on O. H. M. S. mail and I have noticed recently covers which have been backstamped with the Ottawa postmark and "Free".

At the stamp show held in Philadelphia May 13-17 there were two prize winning meter exhibits. IPSS John Pennypacker presented two frames of early types to show the history of metered mail and received second award. There is some rare material which cannot readily be duplicated at the present time. Mr. Ralph Casner of Upper Darby had three frames of patriotic slogans from both U. S. and Canada. He included the common stock designs and the rarer commercial ones and he received third award.

There was a meter cacheted cover for the event. The slogan reads, "For Victory Sepad Stamp Show Awards Savings Stamps" on meter 59124. Two covers made a set as the first day was in green ink and the last day in red ink.

My thanks go to IPSS Carroll Frost of Ridgfield, N. J. for a cover bearing a commemorative meter slogan, "150th Anniversary New York Stock Exchange 1792-1942" on KK 108266. There is an elaborate cachet which makes it doubly attractive.

Meter fans should secure cancelled covers from the new mailomats as they are good items to have and keep. Some of the early mailomat covers from the New York machines are now rare.

Donation Auction For Marine Corps League

The Essex Stamp Club of Newark, N. J., is holding a special Donation Auction at its meeting on June 16. The proceeds will be given to the Marine Corps League. Collectors other than club members can donate stamps for this sale by sending them to William C. Webb, Secretary, 19 Pennsylvania avenue, Newark, N. J.

At the June 2 meeting of the Essex Stamp Club, A. S. Arnold will talk on Postal History; June 9, Steve Rich will display U. S. Departments; June 23, The Provisional Stamps of Long Island in the Aegean Sea—First World War, by Daniel F. deBeixodon and on June 30th Franklin R. Bruns, Jr., Stamp Editor of the New York Sun will talk on Postage Centennial Issues.

Bolivian Stamps Used After 7 Years' Storage

Hernando Siles was elected President of Bolivia in 1926, but the world-wide depression and the Chaco War put his government in such a precarious position that on June 25, 1930 a revolution headed by a military junta overthrew his government and Siles was sent into exile. In 1928, the President had given himself perpetual fame—in philatelic circles at least—by permitting the issuance of a 10 centavos slate stamp depicting himself. Later when a 1 centavo stamp was needed, again the chief executive's picture was chosen and these were ordered, but in the meantime, before they could arrive from the English printers, the revolution had

oust Siles. For seven years they remained hidden away, and finally late in 1937, Siles being practically forgotten, they placed these on sale as the country was chronically short of stamps anyway. In the first flush of victory and urge to obliterate all vestiges of Siles, the revolutionists had ordered new 10c stamps early in their career and in 1931 these arrived to take the place of the much needed 10c picturing Siles which the new chiefs were loath to use. The new 10c pictured Eduardo Abaroa, who was conveniently dead and a national hero to boot.

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Algeria	French Guinea	Mozambique Co.	St. Kitts-Nevis
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George W. Linn, Editor & Publisher

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE

119 1/2 East Court Street, Sidney, Ohio

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Entered as second class matter April 22, 1942, at the post office at Sidney, Ohio, under the act of March 3, 1879.

A FEW WORDS OF APPRECIATION

One thing that grieves me more than anything else is the mere fact that my physical powers will not permit me to work more than ten or twelve hours per day on some occasions.

Since locating in Sidney, the days have been long ones from necessity and from choice, for working at my daily work has been a pleasure as well as a necessity.

There are as you all know, certain things that must be done. At the same time, there are a dozen and one other things to do that should be done, but it is these should be done things that cause the trouble. Always, my desk is covered with numerous letters that need a reply. Things pile up, now and then I grab a few extra hours and rattle out a dozen or two letters trying to make reply to many letters that should be replied to and then there is another type of letter, it is the type that I want to reply to. So you see I have the "must" work, the "should" work and the "I want to" work to do.

It is about this latter kind of work that these lines are written. It concerns dozens and dozens of very fine letters from readers and friends all over the United States. Letters of congratulation, letters of appreciation and just plain letters of sympathy, thanks, encouragement, in fact purely and almost wholly friendly personal letters from people who write like I were an old friend and to whom I would like to write back in the same manner, but its these letters that I must overlook for the present time and its this brief note that I want to offer as a reply to all those letters.

I want to say to these friends of mine and I know that there are a lot of them who are acquainted with me and are thus friends of Mrs. Linn, that we both appreciate every word you have written.

We are both working together in our office, trying to build up a publication that will interest and entertain and instruct you. How well we succeed will best be shown in the years to come. Just so soon as we get rid of some of the surplus work we are handling now in the matter of cleaning up old and past affairs, then we will be better able to build for the future.

There can be no better time than this for me to give this message to you. It is at a time that Mrs. Linn and I will both long remember, for today, June 4, is our wedding day and this year is our 37th anniversary. Some would jokingly say, "that's a long time to live with any woman." Yes, and its been a happy and pleasant time and in so far as I am concerned I am ready for the next 37 years.

* * * * *

PRESS RELEASES

Every newspaper prides itself on its "scoops." For those who do not know what a scoop is we can only tell you that it is a situation where one publication gets and prints a certain bit of news that comes from certain sources is released simultaneously to all who are prepared to accept and use same. This gives every publisher an even break and no fair man will ask anything more.

We frequently get ahead of other papers with some such news matter and as frequently some other paper beats us out. This all comes from a matter of location, date of release and other matters.

When we are beaten fairly we do not worry over the matter but when we are imposed upon as some people do make a practice of doing, then we have a right to complain.

Stamp people are often unfair either through lack of the knowledge of fair play that must enter into the matter of releasing news for publication, or through intention to favor some one publication, for reasons best known to themselves.

Just this week we have an example. A society sends us a stereotype mat for a seal which is to be issued. We are asked to print it and the letter contains the information that so and so, another publisher had already told the boys that he could not print it. At the same time we take up another paper dated May 23 and find that the picture has already been run in that publication.

Now the "so and so" publisher referred to above would be perfectly justified in refusing to print the picture if he knew that it had been released to others before offered him. We would be perfectly justified in refusing to print this picture which is in this issue, because we note it in another paper dated two weeks before the date of this paper.

Stamp collectors are universally a fair lot, but the boys will have to learn if they want the cooperation of all papers that they must work according to strict publishing rules.

We frequently see matter in other papers, short news notes that we would be glad to print, yet we will not copy them a couple weeks after they have been given others.

People who are responsible for release of news of this nature are only injuring their own selves for frequently, lack of cooperation creates animosity and ill will and it is only by team work and through a spirit of friendliness that things can be done to the best advantage for all.

Probably Gold Diggers

France's far eastern colony of Indo-China once was scandalized by rumors that the native girls depicted on the new series introduced in 1907 were actually like-

nesses of the favorites of certain politicians. Apparently the charges weren't sustained or the politicians were pretty successful politicians for the series remained in use for 20 years.

Grenfell's Life Devoted To Serving Others, Sets Example Worth Honoring

By R. Porter

Although the name of Grenfell may be known to only a few in Australia, it is revered throughout Newfoundland and in the greater part of North America. He played the same role among the fishermen of Newfoundland and Labrador as our Dr. Flynn of the Outback.

The 5c. Newfoundland stamp issued on December 1, 1941, commemorates "50 years of service for Labrador and Northern Newfoundland 1892-1942." The design depicts Sir Wilfred Grenfell in Arctic waters standing on the bridge of his vessel, "Strathcona 11," and gazing at his hospital ship "Maraval." The white cross appearing in the upper left-hand corner symbolizes the Christian spirit which underlies the Grenfell Mission.

Born on February 28, 1865, at Parkgate, Cheshire, England, Wilfred Grenfell was educated at Marlborough and Oxford, where he took the degree of M.D. He continued his medical studies at the London Hospital, under Sir Fredrick Treves, who advised Grenfell in 1889 to join the Royal National Mission for Deep Sea Fisherman.

For three years Dr. Grenfell cruised with the Mission in the North Sea as medical missionary. The extreme poverty and hardships endured by the inhabitants of North Newfoundland (mainly fishermen) which came under his notice during those three years influenced Dr. Grenfell to devote his energies and knowledge in helping those unfortunate people. From 1892, when the first Grenfell Mission at St. Anthony, Labrador, was established, till 1934 he remained on the bleak coast of Labrador. He was instrumental in bringing permanent medical and educational services to the isolated inhabitants of Labrador. Moreover, he introduced, planned breeding of reindeer, which contributed substantially to the income of many Newfoundlanders. His experiment in growing cereals in the cold climate met also with success, and contributed in great measure to transforming many barren parts of Labrador into prosperous farms.

Dr. Grenfell found Lord Strathcona, of Canada, most helpful in financial matters, and it was he who contributed the money for the building of the hospital ship "Maraval."

Some might wonder how Sir Wilfred Grenfell (he was made a K.C.M.G. in 1927) forsook his medical career to share in the hardships of those toughened whites and Eskimos of Labrador, and the following paragraph from his autobiography, "A Labrador Doctor," will explain fully his outlook.

"Not one of the many who have wintered with us in the North has failed to love our frozen season. To me it was one long delight. The intimate relationship with the people on whom one was so often absolutely dependent, the opportunity to use the real help of good people in distress, the thousand and one small things which we had learned—all these made the knowledge that we were shut off from the outside world rather a pleasure than a cause for regret."

The culminating point of his work was the opening by King George of the Seamen's Institute at St. John's in 1912. The English, American and Canadian branches of the Institute were brought together in New York (156 Fifth Avenue), under the wings of the International Grenfell Association, of which Sir Grenfell became superintendent.

On his retirement in 1934, Sir Grenfell lectured extensively in England, Canada and United States, bringing the case of the Labrador people before inhabitants of more fortunate regions. He also wrote more than a dozen books dealing with life in Labrador, and was honored by many universities in England and North America.

His last days were spent at his U.S.A. home in Charlotte, Vermont, where he died on October 9, 1940.—Australian Stamp Monthly.

SALE OF STAMP AND COLLECTIONS SWELLS FUNDS

(Continued from Page 1)

some hundreds of consignments find their way to philatelists across the Atlantic in this way.

There is another way in which stamp collections are being sold in America for the benefit of our war effort and that is by public auction. Again with the sanction of the Board of Trade two leading firms in New York for the handling of philatelic properties originating in Great Britain whose owners prefer to offer them in the American market. Although some of the best collections in the country are being sent overseas in this way, there is the advantage that in these trans-Atlantic auctions, British buyers can compete with their American colleagues and so secure any specially valued pieces that might otherwise be lost to British philately for ever. The considerable proceeds of these sales are likewise diverted to our national credits in the United States. Thus it may be claimed that stamp collectors and dealers are contributing in no small measure to the economic aspect of the war effort.

Althea Harvey Is Real Philatelic Nellie Bly

A brief letter from Althea Harvey tells of a flying trip of 17 days through the great mid-west and judging from the territory she covered and the things she did, Miss Harvey must be a real Philatelic Nellie Bly.

She was away for 17 days in which she covered many states, flew three times, spent an evening with Art Lee of Cleveland, two whole days with Roger Mathes, of Akron, talked before stamp clubs in Rockford, Ill., met collectors in Minneapolis and Grand Forks, N. Dakota, and came home by way of Hamilton, Ontario, where she also contacted stamp and meter fans.

Give her the full eighty days and she would clip some time from Nellies schedule.

Alarmingly Atrocious Illuminated Covers

Charles Sidney Thompson, editor of Gossip uses a full page to call attention to the "alarmingly atrocious illuminated covers" on the market at the present time.

A few pages later in the same issue of the magazine are numerous pictures of the so-called patriotic covers of the Civil War period and if there ever was a bunch of pictures and drawings that as a group, were any more alarming or atrocious than these pictures we have yet to see them.

After all, the boys can not all be artists and in making and selling these envelopes as they are marketed, the best of art work can not be purchased. The test must be left to the results the dealers get from their efforts, they are marketing the covers for profit and the traffic can only bear what it will bear. The successful ones are those with the biggest volume of sales and it will always be thus.

SUPPLIES FOR DEALERS AT CUT PRICES

There are only a few items left in Dealers printed blanks and forms, from the list previously offered. The items below ought to be grabbed quickly by dealers who need material of this sort. Prices have been further reduced in some instances.

No. 3-Counter Sales pages. 8 1/2 x 11 size for three ring binder. Formerly sold at 75c per 100, to close out—25c per 100, post extra, weight 2 lbs.

Approval Application Blanks, for dealers to send to customers for approval application. 5 1/2 x 8 1/2 white bond paper. Formerly 20c per 100, to close out 8c per 100, postage 4 1/2c.

Approval Sheets for sets. 3 1/2 x 8 1/2 with spaces for five sets to each sheet. Formerly 20c, close out at 8c, postage 4 1/2c.

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Discount style approval return blanks. Formerly 20c, to close out 8c per 100, postage 4 1/2c.

Set Slips, small 3x5 inch colored slips with neat printed border and descriptive matter for mounting single sets for sending on approval, or for counter display. Very desirable. Formerly 20c per 100, close out at 8c, postage 2c.

270 of No. 2 and 130 of No. 4, loose leaf approval books, still on hand. Formerly 25c per 10. To close out 15c per 10. Postage 5c.

The above is all that is left of Dealer supplies. This will be the last offer of above material. You will never see it so cheap again. Order Now. Prompt refund is sold out.

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KNOW YOUR NEIGHBOR



HONDURAS—HOME OF THE TIMBER KING

They tell the mahogany by the light of the waning moon. The fact that the wood of the Timber King of the tropics is best if the tree is felled at night and when the moon is in its last quarter may have come down from an ancient civilization which flourished centuries before Cape Honduras became New World threshold for Columbus. However and whenever mahogany wood and moon phase first became connected, modern botany supports as fact what once was thought to be no more than native superstition. It has been found that the mahogany tree is soundest, most free from sap and of richest color if cut at night when the moon is on the wane. Recognition of the curious fact accounts in no small measure for the fame of Honduran mahogany wherever choice woods are in demand. And mahogany, though by no means predominant in an appraisal of the potential wealth of Honduras, is certain to play an increasingly important part in the republic's commerce and prosperity.

True mahogany, the familiar dark-colored wood of solid furniture and fine veneer, is supplied to the world by a tree native to Mexico, Central America, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela and the islands of the Caribbean. With a growing life of 200 years or more, it may reach a height of a hundred feet and attain a girth that five men with joined hands can hardly encircle. There is no such thing as a mahogany grove. True monarch of the forest, the tree grows in splendid isolation, rearing its branches crownlike above surrounding growth. The mahogany huntsman climbs to some limb that will give him view of the forest roof. He marks the mahogany by its yellow-red-dish leaves, climbs down and leads the cutters through the jungle, hacking a road to the tree.

If precious woods did not enter into the dreams of Spanish treasure-hunters, precious metals did. And in comparatively recent years Honduras has been giving substance to the dreams. Ten years ago the value of the republic's gold exports was but \$4,220. In 1940 the figure stood at \$863,975. Honduras today is the second largest Central American producer of gold. Near Tegucigalpa, capital of the republic, is the famous Rosario mine of San Juanito. In other departments are old Spanish mines, still rich, and many underdeveloped deposits of gold, silver, copper, antimony, mercury, lead and iron.

Home of the Timber King, Honduras also produces the plebian banana, her largest export crop. Bananas grow wild in almost every part of the country up to an elevation of 3,000 feet. Cultivation of the fruit for export is confined to the rich, hot lands along the north coast. Export shipments from Puerto Cortez and other ports run close to thirteen millions of bunches a year, with the United States taking about four-fifths of the total. Mountainous throughout, Honduras has been handicapped for centuries by lack of land transportation. Denied for this reason normal access to ports and markets, the people pioneered in air freight transport, and established a pattern that has been followed extensively by her neighbors. In Honduras it is not uncommon to find the freight plane carrying to market an amazing variety of—ore, coffee, fruit, and livestock, in exchange for manufactured commodities from other lands.

Honduras is a country of remarkable scenic beauty. Between the various branches of the mountains that rise to 10,000 feet are extensive valleys and plateaus, fertile and well watered. The most famous is the highly productive plain of Comayagua, 40 miles long. Careful planning by a forward-looking government, which is giving particular attention to problems of transport peculiarly difficult in so rugged a country, is steadily taking advantage of great natural opportunity for immense crops of cacao, cotton, sugar cane, coffee, tobacco, fruits and other tropical and subtropical products. A population now well past the million



Another crack at the St. Pierre and Miquelon overprints. The triumvirate in Canada which is controlling this issue has attempted to doublecross themselves. Some people in New York have been approached by one member of this group offering them the complete set at a 50% lower price than what the groups agents are asking. A note from one of New York's leading Dealers states in his estimation the issue "smells."

According to the New York Times, experimental auctions will be held in the fall of this year, to determine if the time is ripe for the collection of the late Colonel Green, to be disposed. For tax purposes this collection was appraised at more than \$1,200,000, but the philatelic authorities who are familiar with the collection say that two million dollars should be realized under favorable conditions.

Incidentally the Auction season is moving merrily along, for the next two weeks there will be an average of one sale per day. The Southgate collection will be sold at the Collectors Club by H. A. Robinette, included is a copy of the 24c airmail inverted center.

Franklin R. Bruns Jr. is the new editor of the Collectors Club Philatelist, the monthly magazine, which is put out by the Collectors Club.

Stamp business was somewhat improved according to the reports from various dealers. However, wholesalers, report that new items and the higher grade of older sets are the items moving from their stocks.

Many dealers in U. S. stamps seem to be of the same opinion, that the recent overprinting of the year date on the new revenue stamps may result in many revenue "sleepers."

Well it looks like the War Stamps of this country are the best seller today among stamps, and it is as it should be. One can't buy enough of these, buy them every day from your loose change.

Correct Spelling Is Very Important To Clemenceau

"What's in a name?" asks Shakespeare, and the German people would probably paraphrase the Bard of Avon: "That which we call Clemenceau, by any other name would smell as bad." But names are important, and to Clemenceau his name most of all. In fact, he was touchy to the point of childishness about the spelling and pronunciation of his patronymic. The great "Tiger of France" even refused to accept mail addressed to him if the accent mark appeared over his name on the envelope.

So France, in honoring his memory, quite appropriately (?) stuck that hated accent mark over the first syllable of his name on the 1939 stamp bearing his name and portrait.

Assuredly the first laugh Clemenceau has ever brought to the German people!

mark still looks to other countries to meet its needs in cotton goods, food stuffs, chemicals, shoes, machinery, tools, and iron and steel products.

—Pan-American Union.

POST OFFICE UNIVERSAL SIGN OF CIVILIZATION

(Continued from Page 1)

dines and the curing of boneless herring. The American Can Co. operates a sizeable plant which furnishes cans for the four million dollar sardine industry of Lunenburg, William E. Baker is postmaster.

Most Western Post Office
Tatoosh, Washington ranks as the most western post office in the nation. Mrs. Lorraine M. Stout, postmistress of the town, informed us that Tatoosh is a small 17 acre island, five eights of a mile west of Cape Flattery. At the present there are 26 persons residing there who make up the personnel of the Lighthouse, Weather Bureau, and Navy Direction Finder Station. There are no stores or businesses, and the post office is located in a room in the navy quarters. Mail is sent to and from the island once a week. Tatoosh received its name from an old Indian chief, Tatoosh, of the Nash tribe, which used the island as their summer home. The Indian chieftain lies buried on the island.

Lowest Post Office
The lowest post office in the United States is Mecca, California, 197 feet below sea level. Mecca, originally called Walters, was a water hole for the Butterfield Stage in the early days of California. The town is a small one, containing a general store, two hotels, two restaurants and a cement plant. The combined community consists of 600 persons, most of whom live on ranches and a few of whom work gold mines. This a desert region, along a narrow valley, with bright colored "Mud" Hills on the east, and deep blue high mountains on the west. At the north end of the valley is the San Jacinto Mountain, on the South is the Salton Sea. The postmistress is Mrs. G. W. Fry.

Highest Post Office
The distinction of being the highest post office in the nation goes to Climax, Lake County, Colorado. The elevation of Climax is 11,320 feet, the population is 300. The postmaster, Albina D. Mackey was quick to inform us that the Climax Molybdenum Mine is the largest known Molybdenum deposit in the world. While Climax has the highest elevation, G. H. Holson, claims that his post office at Marshall Pass, Colorado is 10,865 feet, the population of the town is 8, and that his town has the highest post office in the United States. However collectors generally credit Climax as having that honor.

Smallest Post Office
The smallest post office in the country is De Luz, San Diego County, California. This unique building measures exactly 8 by 10 feet. The postmaster receives dispatches three times a week, but during rainy seasons all mail comes in once a week by horseback. Whenever there is a change of postmasters the De Luz post office is placed upon a truck and moved to the ranch of its new postmaster where business is resumed as usual.

Unusual Post Offices
Chicago claims the distinction of having the largest post office in the United States, with the use of the post office roof as a landing place for autogyro planes.

The only floating post office is that located at the Detroit River Station, Detroit, Michigan.

As a closing to this venture into the unusual may we state that the most northern post office in the world is that at Craig Harbor, on Ellsmere Island, Canada, while Magallanes, formerly known as Punta Arenas, in Chile, is the most southern post office in the world.

Collectors interested in securing cancellations and information from these unusual post offices may do so by simply writing the postmasters, who incidentally I found to be most courteous and willing to co-operate with collectors.

An excellent 24 page price list of Canada stamps is offered free to interested parties from J. C. Rosenbaum, the Montreal, Dealer.

U. S. AUCTION PRICES

By W. L. BABCOCK, M. D.
245 Willis Ave. East
Detroit, Michigan

THEODORE REINHARDT'S 57th AUCTION SALE held May 9th at Bismarck Hotel, Chicago. 5c, No. 28, on cover, not tied, red grid, @ \$12. Pair same on envelope from Charleston, tied red grid, @ \$31.50. 10c, No. 29, blue Lockport, not tied, @ \$36.50. 7c, No. 149, cover from Jackson, Mich., tied, V. F., @ \$13.50. 5c, No. 28, unused, horiz. pair, V. F., @ \$47.50. 10c, No. 29, U. S. Express cancel, V. F., @ \$27.50; another superb, used, with Philadelphia "PAID," @ \$47.50. 5c, No. 34, superb, unused, horiz. pair, to a prominent Western collector @ \$375.00. No. 60, 24c August, brilliant, tied to piece with Cincinnati in blue, @ \$26.50. 2c, No. 73, also Cincinnati in blue, on superb, horiz. pair, @ \$13. A good price and a good buy. 15c, No. 118, V. F., used (\$17.50), @ \$11. 24c, No. 120, V. F., brilliant, used, V. F. (\$16.50), @ \$9.20. 30c, No. 121, V. F., used (\$10), @ \$7.75. 7c, No. 160, red town, V. F. (\$3.50), @ \$3.10. \$5, No. 278, V. F., used, @ \$9.35. 15c, No. 366, O. G., V. F. (\$40), @ \$24.50. \$5 Columbian, No. 245, O. G., V. F., @ \$36.50. \$2 Omaha, No. 293, O. G., superb, @ \$33.25. 1c, No. 531, O. G., center line block of 4, superb, @ \$14. Same of 3c, No. 535, @ \$15.50. Zepp set, No. C13, 15, V. F., O. G., @ \$29.50.

H. R. HARMER, INC. SALE of May 12, held at 32-34 East 57th St., N. Y. C.

Providence 5c black, No. 10X1, V. F., unused strip of 3 from bottom of sheet, @ \$19. 24c, No. 130, unused and centered, @ \$15. 30c, No. 131, unused, V. F., @ \$28. 90c, No. 132, part O. G., V. F. (\$75), @ \$43. \$5 Columbian, No. 245, lightly pmkd., fine, @ \$22.50. 10c, No. 356, used pair on piece with 2 other defective singles, @ \$47. 1933-35 Souvenir Sheets, including White Plains, No. 630, in four fine lots, slightly over one-half Cat. Zepp set, No. C13-15, thin spot on 65c, @ \$25.50. Playing Card stamps, No. RF3 to RF15, brought excellent prices. Pomeroy's Letter Express, 1884, 5c yellow, 2 copies on one cover, both with slight defects, @ \$5.50. Freeman & Co., frank on 3c, 1853, envelope, used but stamps uncanceled, @ \$4.25.

VAHAN MOZIAN, INC., 315th AUCTION SALE held May 14-15th, at 505 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. 5c, No. 28, V. F., Ms. cancel, @ \$6.50. 1c, No. 32b, Type 111A, with red carrier "City Delivery" on cover (\$50), @ \$69. 15c, No. 98, fine, used @ \$3.60. 4c Columbian, blue error, No. 233a, O. G. copy, slightly thin, fine appearance, @ \$315. 50c, No. 310, O. G., superb, @ \$8.40. 3c, No. 325, blk. of 4, subp., O. G. (\$15), @ \$8.75. 10c, No. 327, same, V. F., O. G. (\$55), @ \$29. 5c, No. 463b, double error, O. G. blk. of 25, fine, cent., @ \$55. Two other blks. of 25, same, not cent., @ \$37.00 each. Kansas overprints, No. 658-668, O. G., fine, well cent. (\$7.75), @ \$5.75. Neb. Overprints, No. 669-679, O. G., fine, cent. (\$5.80), @ \$5.75. Six var. No. C1-C6, O. G., fine copies, cent. (\$13.60), @ \$7.10. \$1.30, No. C14, V. F., used (\$12), @ \$7. Offices in China, No. K1-K16, comp., cent., O. G., V. F., (\$30.05), @ \$21 U. S. City Dispatch Post, 1842, 3 blue, No. 6LB3, superb on cover, @ \$46.

U. S. AIR MAILS

C1	6c Orange, O. G. Very Fine	\$.60
C2	16c Green, O. G. Fine	2.25
C3	24c Blue & Carmine, O. G. Good	1.10
C4	3c Green, O. G. Very Fine	1.40
C5	16c Blue, O. G. Very Fine	1.40
C6	24c Carmine, O. G. Very Fine	1.65
C10	10c Lindbergh, O. G. Very Fine	.15
	Same, Block of Four	.65
C11	5c Beacon, O. G. Very Fine	.09
C13	65c Graf Zepp, O. G. Superb	5.50
C14	\$1.30 Graf Zepp, O. G. Good	7.30
C18	50c Zepp, O. G. Very Fine	1.75
	Same, Used, Superb	1.65
	Same, O. G. Block of 4, V. F.	7.35
C20	25c Clipper, O. G. Very Fine	.30
	Same, Used, Fine to Very Fine	.10
C21	20c Clipper, Used, Very Fine	.10
C22	50c Clipper, Used, Fine to V. F.	.18
C24	30c Blue, Used, F. to V. F.	.04
C26	10c Purple, Used, F. to V. F.	.04
C27	15c Red Brown, Used, F. to V. F.	.09
C28	20c Green, Used, F. to V. F.	.10
C29	30c Blue, Used, F. to V. F.	.19
CE1	16c Spl. Del. Used, Very Fine	.12
CE2	16c Spl. Del. Used, F. to V. F.	.04
CE2	O. G. Center Line Blk., V. F.	.95

U. S. MINT BLOCKS

All Extra Quality Items		
232	3c Columbian	\$4.15
233	4c Columbian	6.25
234	5c Columbian (Corner)	7.00
235	1c Trans-Mississippi	2.25
238	1c Jamestown	2.50
323	Same, Plate Block of 6	3.85
397	1c Pan Pac, Plate Block of 6	3.25
550	5c Pilgrim	6.00
616	5c Huguenot Walloon	0.25
620	2c Norse American	1.00
	Same, Corner Block	1.40
	Same, Arrow Block	1.80
	Same, Center Line Block	3.75
621	5c Norse, Center Line	12.50
628	5c Ericsson	1.45
	Same, Plate No. Block of 6	2.50
644	2c Burgoyne	.65
	Same, Plate No. Block of 4	.85
650	5c Aeronautics	1.00
680	2c Fallen Timbers	.26
683	2c Charleston	.33
688	2c Bradock Field	.19
689	2c Von Steuben	.21
718	3c Olympic Games	.29
719	5c Olympic Games	.35

Postage Extra On Orders Under \$1
Keep Your Chin Up These Troublesome Days By Keeping Up Your Stamp Interest.

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3332-3rd Ave. So.; Minneapolis, Minn.

14,000 Single Stamps From 250 Countries

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#25 For. Gov't Mix. 1 lb. \$3.50; 7 oz. net \$2.
#40 Scandinavia (incl. 50 Iceland) 1 lb. \$3.35
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#60a Br. Col's 500 mixed, 250 var. \$3.95
#70a Fr. Col's 500 mixed, 200 var. \$3.95
#79a C. & S. America, 1000 \$3.75; 325 \$1.25
#101 Reg. U. S. Mission, 5 lbs. \$2.50 & post.

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MINT NEW ISSUES

Great Britain—2/6 war cover	\$.90
Uruguay—National Post (5)	.83
Paraguay—Provisionals (3)	.08
Grenada—New perf. and colors (4)	.12
Cyprus—New Colors (2)	.20

FREE FRENCH DEFINITIVE ISSUES

New Caledonia, 14 values	2.00
Oceanica, 14 values	2.00
Camerouns, 14 values	2.00
Equatorial Africa, 14 values	2.00
COMPLETE SPECIAL—56 Values	7.60

MINT SPECIALS

Malta:—C1	.25
France:—Generals	.30
Eiffel Tower	.20

Postage extra under \$5.00. No Approvals.

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PHILATELIC ICONOGRAPHY

In other words—Pictures or images of Postage Stamps. Being a book of 240 pages of full page plates, illustrating the lots of U. S. stamps and covers from the famous Knapp collection which was sold at auction last year. This is one of the finest collections of rare stamp pictures that has ever been issued and is well worth the small price. Our published review of this book some few weeks ago brought orders for several copies so that we feel that others would wish a copy. We understand that but 1200 were issued and at the low price of 75c postpaid, it is a book that every collector can enjoy. Order your copy now.

LINN'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS
SIDNEY, OHIO

Japan Solves Problem With China In Easy Way

When Japan set up the puppet state of Manchukuo in 1932 and gave it its own postal service with stamps inscribed with that name, trouble arose from the refusal of Chinese postal officials in the rest of China to acknowledge these as postage stamps. They in fact refused to recognize the new state at all. It was more a matter of face saving though, than anything else, so the problem was solved in a truly oriental fashion. Stamps were printed in 1935 for Manchukuo by the conquerors, which bore no indication of what country they were from, just the denomination being inscribed. These were issued for use on all mails to China and the Chinese officials accepted them as stamps paying postage on incoming mails, as after all was there anything saying they were not from China?

PHILATELIC EXHIBITION LABEL COLLECTORS!!

Now—At Last!! You can collect these Philatelic Labels systematically. The first complete catalogue has just been published. Over 750 listings and prices. This catalogue is as important to you as Scott's to the stamp collector. Limited first edition. Order now, 25c postpaid. Special rates to club groups.

HARVEY DOLIN & CO.
31 Park Row New York, N. Y.

Some Postscripts Also Very Amusing

Odd postscripts are to be found on letters. Old ones of the '60s yielded these specimens:

Excuse my way of spelling, for you now me,
Your friend, Sam.

"David, if you don't get my letters, I don't want you to think I don't write to you."

"Blots excuse, mistakes forgive,
Think of the writer as long as you live."

"Adieu and may the benediction of the covering heavens fall on thy head like lead."

Yours respectfully, au revoir,

"Write to me as soon as possible, if not sooner."

I remain, yours truly,

ALL CATALOGUE NUMBERS quoted in this paper are those from Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue, unless otherwise specified.

Stamps Collected Thru Eyes Of Their Friends

A blind stamp collector? Surely this is one for Ripley, for in this hobby as in few others, eyes would seem essential to its enjoyment. Yet it is true that there are blind stamp collectors! At Circleville, Ohio, Harry R. Gard operates a news agency and is a pretty enthusiastic stamp collector. In Columbus, W. R. Wilson can't see his Christmas Seal collection, but his interest doesn't lag for that reason. In Alliance lives another collector, totally blind, who in company with the rest of the family collects general foreign.

Each new design is described and as he has not always been blind, he can recall the designs of those he has seen for comparison.

A Lot For A Little

One of our famous DeLuxe Mixtures costs little but brings you a lot of good, new, old stamps, plus hours of interest. Only three kinds: #1 U. S.; #2, Foreign; #3, U. S. and Foreign. About 1500, off, on paper, Large variety.

\$1.00 each. Add 10c over 1000 miles.

MISSIONS STAMP OUTLET, Paterson, N. J.
Rev. L. Marshall, Mgr., 380 Van Houten St.

AIR MAIL COVERS

SAMUEL S. GOLDSTICKER (Dept. Ed.)
453 Mt. Prospect Ave. Newark, N. J.

In response to many requests from readers for information regarding forthcoming first flights, this week's column is being devoted to a complete list of all domestic first flights which have been authorized, but have not yet taken place. Collectors should check this list and see if they have sent out covers for all of these flights. Due to the uncertainty of conditions, it is difficult to state when these flights will occur. Some may take place within the next few weeks while others may not be held until after the war.

Forthcoming First Flights:

An asterisk (*) indicates that the Post Office Dept. has already sent out announcements and a cachet has been authorized.

Route AM-11—Eugene, Oreg. *
Route AM-38—Prescott, Ariz. (*), Kingman, Ariz. (*).
Route AM-39—Gulfport, Miss. (*), Marianna, Fla. (*).
Route AM-40—Albany, Ga., Huntsville, Ala.
Route AM-43—Dodge City,

Kan. (*).
Route AM-48—Quincy, Ill. (*), Mason City, Iowa (*).
Route AM-51—Elizabeth City, N. C.
Route AM-53—Pine Bluff, Ark. (*).
Route AM-54—Lexington, Ky.
Route AM-55—Wheeling, W. Va. (*), Huntsville, Ala.
Route AM-57—Bellingham, Wash. (*).
By the time this appears in print, the flights from Bellingham and Eugene may have taken place. You better check your schedules in the Postal Bulletin before sending out these covers.

GOLD COINS WANTED

We will pay the following prices for U. S. Gold coins: \$1-1.60; \$2-2.50; \$3-4.50; \$5-7.00; \$10-14.00; \$20-28.00.

All Foreign Gold coins wanted. Send direct or Express C. O. D. subject examination. Only lawfully held coins of recognized special value to collectors purchased.

TATHAM COIN CO., Springfield, 80, Mass.

OLD FAITHFUL STAMP MIXTURE

(19th and 20th Century)

From United States and many other countries, used, unused, off paper. Has been pleasing collectors who have been receiving since 1910 at the same old price of 50c per 1000 stamps, postpaid.

E. C. EATON
70 Bourne Street Auburndale, Mass.

Dealer's—Collector's And Trader's Mart

In all Classified Advertising the first line will be set in all CAPITAL letters, no other display allowed.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING RATES—No advertisement less than 15 words accepted. Single insertions at 2c per word. Two consecutive insertions of same copy at 3c per word. Four consecutive insertions at 5c per word. Nine consecutive insertions at 10c per word.

300 WORDS to be used as desired, \$5.00 Cash within six months time for With Order

Classified advertising is cash with copy both from advertising patrons or from Advertising Agencies.

AIR MAIL

200 DIFFERENT HIGH VALUE AIR-post stamps, \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ellsworth Coleman, Box 38, Catskill, New York. (10)

SOUTH AMERICA—BOLIVIA: C49-6c; C50-6c; C51-6c; C52-6c; C53-6c; C54-6c; C55-6c; C56-6c; C57-6c; C58-6c; C59-6c; C60-6c; C61-6c; C62-6c; C63-6c; C64-6c; C65-6c; C66-6c; C67-6c; C68-6c; C69-6c; C70-6c; C71-6c; C72-6c; C73-6c; C74-6c; C75-6c; C76-6c; C77-6c; C78-6c; C79-6c; C80-6c; C81-6c; C82-6c; C83-6c; C84-6c; C85-6c; C86-6c; C87-6c; C88-6c; C89-6c; C90-6c; C91-6c; C92-6c; C93-6c; C94-6c; C95-6c; C96-6c; C97-6c; C98-6c; C99-6c; C100-6c; C101-6c; C102-6c; C103-6c; C104-6c; C105-6c; C106-6c; C107-6c; C108-6c; C109-6c; C110-6c; C111-6c; C112-6c; C113-6c; C114-6c; C115-6c; C116-6c; C117-6c; C118-6c; C119-6c; C120-6c; C121-6c; C122-6c; C123-6c; C124-6c; C125-6c; C126-6c; C127-6c; C128-6c; C129-6c; C130-6c; C131-6c; C132-6c; C133-6c; C134-6c; C135-6c; C136-6c; C137-6c; C138-6c; C139-6c; C140-6c; C141-6c; C142-6c; C143-6c; C144-6c; C145-6c; C146-6c; C147-6c; C148-6c; C149-6c; C150-6c; C151-6c; C152-6c; C153-6c; C154-6c; C155-6c; C156-6c; C157-6c; C158-6c; C159-6c; C160-6c; C161-6c; C162-6c; C163-6c; 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U. S. Commemorative Stamp Facts

(Reprinted from the booklet of the same title by Captain A. C. Townsend).

THE PILGRIM TERCENTENARIES

This series of three stamps, perf. 11, no wmk., and put on sale at Plymouth, Mass., and Washington on December 18, 1920, was issued to aid in the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth and Provincetown, Mass., on December 21, 1620, after having set out from England on September 6. There is a novelty in the stamps, in that the words "United States

Common Airmail Covers Of Thirty Years Ago Bring Good Prices Now

By Francis J. Field

We in Britain, are remembering in September the thirtieth anniversary of the Coronation Aerial Post, but no active commemoration is likely to be realized because of war conditions. In recalling this significant event, two interesting facts are at once evident: the first is that we look back over this short period to an era in which Britain was a land of leisure and wealth, without serious forebodings of the two World Wars that have since intervened; the other, that the London and Windsor mail service was an expression of bold initiative without contemporary parallel in its chief features, yet the aeronautical factors then involved appear to be the merest child's play as compared with those of the last five years.

The popular air mail catalogues of all countries and periods convey no just or accurate impressions of the actual story, either aeronautical or aero-philatelic, of this air post service, the first official one in Britain that operated for a longer period than any other in the world in those pre-1914 years. It was organized as a fitting up-to-date celebration of the 1911 Coronation of King George the Fifth and ran between the London Aerodrome and Windsor, where a part of the Park adjoining the Royal Residence was used as a temporary airport. The mails were confined to specially designed envelopes and postcards bearing an attractive "Castle and Aeroplane" design printed in a variety of colors, of which nearly 120,000 were flown from London alone between September 9 and 26.

Three pilots and machines were engaged in the operations. The average overall length of a machine was 27 feet, its wingspan 28 to 30 feet, and its engine power 50 h.p. Only one crash without fatal consequences, marred the programme.

Many aero-philatelists will be surprised to learn that the operations lasted till the end of September, for the catalogues list only postmark, and not flight, dates; while the special stationery color listings are inaccurate—some do not even exist!—as well as incomplete. The well-known monograph "The Coronation Aerial Post, 1911," contains all these and many other details too numerous to summarise in a general article.

As to market and potential investment values, it is interesting to recall that flown pieces could be found at sixpence each twenty years ago; five years ago many changed hands at from 5/- to 10/- each. Today the commonest is valued at from 17/6 to 20/-. This consistent appreciation is due primarily to the regular demand from many classes of specialists,

Postage" do not appear on them.

The stamps were criticized for that reason, also for the crowding of the designs in the 2c and 5c, also for their very poor perforating and centering, and finally because of their shape, so the Department had to issue instructions to postmasters to force their sale in order to dispose of them.

The 1c—The Mayflower—carries a picture of that famous ship taken from a photograph of the model which is in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. The right border on this, as well as on the 2c and 5c, shows the Trailing Arbutus or American Mayflower, and the left a spray of Hawthorne blossoms or British Mayflower. The stamp is recorded in green and dark green, the only minor variety being a scarce double transfer. 137,978,207 were issued, from plates 12418 to 21, 12428 to 29, 12431 to 39 and 12448.

The 2c—Landing of the Pilgrims—is from a sketch made by Edwin White. It pictures the landing of men, women and children under the leadership of John Carver, who became the first Governor, of the Plymouth Colony. It is recorded in carmine rose and carmine, with no known minor varieties. 196,037,327 were issued from plates 12422 to 25, 12432 to 35, 12440 to 47 and 12452 to 55.

The 5c—Signing of the Compact—depicts the signing, on board the Mayflower, of the covenant of the adventurers to form a government based upon mutual consent. It is recorded in deep blue and dark blue, with no minor varieties. 11,321,607 were issued, all from plates 12426 and 12427.

The Three Cent "Victory"
This stamp was issued on Feb. 25, 1919, in celebration of the winning of the World War on November 11, 1918, by the Allies. It bears a figure variously described as Liberty, Columbia or Victory, with the United States flag draped behind it, the French and Italian flags to the right and the British and Belgian flags on the left.

The 3c—Victory and Flags—perforated 11 and with no watermark, is recorded in violet, deep violet, red violet and light red violet, the true red violet shade being very scarce. A large quantity of the real red violet shade were precanceled at Salem, Ohio, and to the collector who does not object to precancels, the purchase of one of these copies would be the most economical way of obtaining this rare variety. There are no known minor varieties. The total issue was \$9,585,505, from plates 9412, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, 9426, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 9433.

for the aerogrammes can be studied as postal and postmark history, as souvenirs of pioneer aviation, as postal stationery and so on; apart from the popularity due to their attractive pictorial and philatelic appeal.

—Australian Stamp Monthly

FIRST DAY COVERS

Inquiries and information concerning this department should be addressed to the department editor—
WILLIAM H. ROBIN
Cherokee Road
Nashville, Tenn.

First day sales of electric eye stamps have been made public by the Postoffice Department. These varieties are of the 1938 issue, the first ones being placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency on April 5, 1939, when the 2-cent and 3-cent denominations went on sale, when 36,468 covers were cancelled. Other sales and cancellations are noted as follows: January 16, 1941, 1½-cent, 10,000 covers; September 8, 1941, ½-cent, 1-cent and 10-cent special delivery, 21,638 covers; September 25 1941, 6-cent and 10-cent, 7,315 covers, October 8, 1941, 11-cent, 12-cent, 13-cent, 14-cent, 15-cent, 15,468 covers; October 23, 1941, 4-cent, 4½-cent, 5-cent, 7-cent, 8-cent, 9-cent, & 17-cent, 16,192 covers; January 7, 1942, 16-cent, 18-cent, 19-cent, 20-cent and 21-cent, 7,000 covers; and January 29, 1942, 22-cent, 24-cent, 25-cent, 30-cent, and 50-cent, 6,692 covers.

The attempt to secure First Day covers from World War II Army Post Offices (A.P.O.) has made collectors look up their A.P.O. covers from World War I. During the last war the A.P.O. numbers ran from 701 to 975. The location of each A.P.O. and its first day date was made public some time after the war was over. In the desire to aid in the collection of World War I A.P.O. covers I shall during the next five weeks give the numbers, location and first day dates of the United States A.P.O.'s. It should be understood that these numbers are from the first World War and have nothing whatsoever to do with the present conflict.

No. 701 Saint Nazaire, Loire-Inf., France; established 7-10-17.
No. 702 Paris, Seine, France. Hqrs. P.E.S.; established 7-12-17.
No. 703 Gondrecourt, Meuse. 1st Army Corps School; established 7-28-17.

No. 704 La Valdahon, Doubs; established 8-1-17.

No. 705 Bordeaux, Gironde, established 8-11-17.

No. 705A Camp Ginicart, Gironde; established 12-8-18.
No. 705B Pauillac, Gironde; established unknown.

No. 706 Chaumont, Haute-Marne. G. H. Q., established 8-20-17.

No. 707 Mailly, Aube; established 9-12-17.

No. 708 Nevers, Nièvre, Hqrs. Intermed. Sec. S. O. S.; established 9-24-17.

No. 709 26th Division (Yankee) via 712, established 9-29-17.

No. 710 2nd Division, via 712; established 9-30-17.

No. 711 Coetquidan, Marbihan; established 10-13-17.

No. 712 Is-sur-Tille, Cote d'Or; established 11-9-17.

No. 713 Gievres, Loir-et-Cher; established 11-7-17.

No. 713A Romarantin, Loir-et-Cher; established 7-29-18.

No. 714 Langres, Haute-Marne Army Schools; established 11-11-17.

No. 715 42nd Division (Rainbow) via 712; established 11-15-17.

No. 716 Brest, Finistere, Base Sec. No. 5., S. O. S.; established 11-22-17.

No. 717 Tours, Indre-et-Loire, Hqrs. S. O. S.; established 11-18-17.

No. 718 Saumur, Maine-et-Loire; established 12-3-17.

No. 719 Haussimont, Marne; established 12-18-17.

No. 720 Bourbonnais-Les-Bains, Haute-Marne; established 12-18-17.

No. 721 Dijon, Cote d'Or; established 1-7-18.

No. 722 La Courtine, Creuse; established 1-17-18.

No. 723 Clermont - Ferrand, Puy-de-Dome; established 1-18-18.

No. 723A Chatel-Guyon, Puy-de-Dome; established 8-23-18.

No. 724 Issoudun, Indre; established 1-10-18.

No. 725 Saint Maxient, Deux-Sevres; established 1-15-18.

No. 726 Blois, Loir-et-Cher; established 1-31-18.

No. 727 Saint Aignan, Loir-et-Cher, 41st Div. (Depot); established 1-28-18.

Louie C. Bean of Washington is

Tulsa Entertains Stamp Collectors With A Joint Convention Late In June

The third Annual Convention of the Cover Collectors of America in conjunction with the Tenth Annual Convention of the Oklahoma Philatelic Society, will get underway with the opening on the registration desk at the Hotel Mayo in Tulsa, Okla., at 9 a. m. on Friday, June 26th.

At 10 o'clock the exhibition hall and bourse will be opened and the meeting will then be well underway.

During the day there will be special features in the way of group meetings, a prize drawing of stamps for registered attendants only and after the closing of the exhibition hall for the day, the Wa-Hoo's will hold a meet at 10:30 p. m. for members only.

On Saturday, the Cover collectors will have their general meeting with election of officers, there will also be a meeting of Oklahoma precancelists. At 9:45 p. m. a buffet dinner followed by a dance and the awarding of prizes in the exhibition.

The exhibition and bourse will also be open on Sunday and during the day the Oklahoma Philatelic society will hold its annual general meeting and election of officers.

This year the Oklahoma Philatelic society has selected as the subject for its Convention Seal, a picture of Sequoyah, inventor of the Cherokee alphabet. The seals are sold at 10c each, 3 for 25c and may be had from Frank Wilson, 519 S. Main street, Tulsa, Okla. Only 1500 have been issued and all funds from their sale are to be applied to convention expenses.

using quite a neat patriotic cover for his mail. Printed in the upper left corner of the envelope is the words "Remember Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941," . . . a date which will live in infamy," / Franklin D. Roosevelt. A rubber stamp on the face of the same cover reads, "Wake up America! We have a war to win! Buy U. S. Victory Bonds." Thanks to Mr. Bean for a copy of this cover mailed on "I am an American Day."

From Calvin Horner has come a rubber stamp cachet with the wording "Commemorating the 70th anniversary of Post Office/Staffordville, N. J./Known for Clams-Oysters/ Cranberries/ 1872, April 30th 1942." The cover is signed by Emily G. Collins, Postmaster.

Thanks are also due to Walter Czuby of the National Cachet Society for a patriotic cover from the Bible School Park, New York. The Cachet showing an open Bible carries the words, "Keep 'em Flying."

3,800 varieties of Flag Cancels are in the collection of Edward C. Hopps, 2326 Lister Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. If interested in this type of collecting drop Mr. Hopps a letter.

A SALUTE TO FREE FRANCE

The "France Libre" issues of St. Pierre and Miquelon are here! Scott has received a shipment direct from the Free French Committee and offers the following while they last. They are the regular St. Pierre and Miquelon issues, 1932-1939, overprinted "France Libre" in 1942 by the de Gaulle forces now in control.

1932 issue—6 varieties, 40c, 50c, 75c, 1.25, 1.75, 5 fr. on 1.75 fr.	1.50
1932 issue—1 variety, 2 fr.	.50
1938 issue—14 varieties, 10c, 25c, 40c, 45c, 65c, 90c, 1.25, 1.40, 1.60, 2.25, 20c on 10c, 30c on 10c, 60c on 90c; 1.50 on 90c	2.50
1939 World's Fair issue—4 varieties, 1.25, 2.25, 2.50 on 1.25, 3 fr. on 2.25	1.50
1938 Postage Due issue—8 varieties, 10c, 15c, 20c, 30c, 50c, 60c, 1 fr., 2 fr.	1.50

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U. S. COMMENS

NEVER CHEAPER

1935. COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION ISSUE

Scotts	Unused	Black	Unused	Used
230 1c Blue	1.30	.14	.01	
231 2c Violet	2.00	.19	.02	
232 3c Green	2.25	.25	.03	
233 4c Ultramarine	4.95	.74	.11	
234 5c Chocolate	5.65	.80	.13	
235 6c Purple	4.75	.85	.05	
236 8c Magenta	4.85	.55	.20	
237 10 Black Brn.	11.45	.84	.15	
238 15c Dk. Green	20.00	2.40	1.50	
239 30c Or. Brn.	30.00	4.50	1.50	
240 50c Slate Blue	41.00	4.75	3.75	
241 1c Salmon	—	12.00	10.95	
242 2c Brown Red	—	14.75	8.35	
243 3c Yellow Green	—	20.75	20.00	
244 4c Crimson	—	27.50	26.00	
245 5c Black	—	32.00	28.75	
1898. OMAHA, OR TRANS-MISS. ISSUE				
285 1c Green	1.70	.30	.09	
286 2c Copper Red	1.85	.22	.02	
287 4c Orange	12.25	1.25	.60	
288 5c Dull Blue	14.75	1.50	.75	
289 8c Violet Brn.	18.00	1.65	.95	
290 10c Gray Violet	27.00	1.90	.45	
291 50c Sage Green	—	9.85	3.25	
292 1c Black	—	21.50	13.25	
293 2c Orange Brn.	—	31.25	18.50	
1901. PAN AM. ISSUE (Center Black)				
294 1c Green	1.00	.18	.06	
295 2c Carmine	1.45	.30	.02	
296 4c Chocolate	9.45	.98	.35	
297 5c Ultramarine	9.75	.95	.40	
298 8c Emerald	12.75	1.75	1.30	
299 10c Yel. Brn.	16.00	1.50	.60	
1904. LOUISIANA PURCHASE				
323 1c Green	1.95	.30	.13	
324 2c Carmine	3.20	.30	.05	
325 3c Violet	7.75	1.45	1.30	
326 5c Blue	16.00	1.88	.80	
327 10c Brown	33.50	3.95	1.10	
1907. JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION				
328 1c Green	1.50	.24	.12	
329 2c Carmine	1.65	.30	.08	
330 5c Blue	10.50	1.48	1.00	
1909. COMMEMORATIVES (Carmine)				
367 2c Lincoln	28.00	6.95	4.50	
368 3c on Blueish	—	1.30	.45	
370 2c Alaska-Yukon	1.80	.39	.05	
372 2c Hudson-Fulton	1.00	.18	.13	
1912-13. PANAMA PACIFIC ISSUE P. 12				
397 1c Green	1.20	.25	.03	
398 2c Carmine	1.25	.25	.01	
399 5c Blue	9.00	1.65	.45	
400a 10c Orange	25.00	4.70	.45	
400 10c Or. Yellow	15.00	2.75	.45	
1915. Same but Perf. 10.				
401 1c Green	3.70	.90	.18	
402 2c Carmine	13.00	2.95	.05	
403 5c Blue	18.75	4.25	.55	
404 10c Orange	110.00	26.25	2.00	
1918. VICTORY ISSUE				
537 3c Violet	3.30	1.25	.25	.18
1920. PILGRIM ISSUE				
548 1c Green	.95	.48	.11	.08
549 2c Carmine	1.85	1.25	.22	.05
550 5c Blue	9.50	5.45	1.24	.70
1923. HARDING MEMORIAL ISSUE				
611 2c Bk. Flat 70	13.00	2.95	.01	
613 3c P. 10 Rot. 5.50	2.00	.45	.04	
1924. HUGENOT-WALLOON ISSUE				
614 1c Green	1.00	.40	.09	.08
615 2c Carmine	1.40	.75	.17	.08
616 5c Blue	9.25	5.40	1.18	.25
1925. LEXINGTON-CONCORD ISSUE				
617 1c Green	.95	.55	.13	.13
618 2c Carmine	1.85	1.00	.24	.19
619 5c Blue	3.75	2.00	.50	.50
1925-26. NORSE-AMERICAN (Black Centre)				
620 2c Car. (8)	3.00	.88	.22	.20
621 5c Blue (8)	12.50	4.40	1.00	.95
1926. SESQUICENTENNIAL ISSUE				
627 2c Carmine	.85	.55	.10	.02
1926. ERICSSON MEMORIAL ISSUE				
628 5c Violet	2.40	1.48	.30	.15
1926. WHITE PLAINS ISSUE				
629 2c Carmine	.78	.38	.08	.06
630 Ex. sheet (25)	—	5.00	—	—
1927-28. Commemoratives				
643 2c Vermont	.55	.24	.06	.05
644 2c Burgoyne	1.10	.60	.15	.14
645 2c Valley F.	.45	.24	.06	.03

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See May 14 issue for list of Pages by Countries. Already, over 40 countries have sold out entirely but there are still about 200 different countries to choose from. Price is 3c per 8 pages. Formerly sold at 10c per 8 pages. See the list and order what you want at once. The list will be reprinted at a later date.

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POSTAGE STAMP PARADE

A Recording of New Issues
By WM. C. WEBB

MEXICO—Commemoratives. Issued to commemorate the opening of the Tonantzintla Observatory. A striking set of unusual design has been issued for this event.

Regular Issue

2c violet. Dark Nebula in Orion.

5c deep blue and black. Total Eclipse of the Sun.

10c orange black and blue. Spiral Galaxy.

Air-Mail Issue

20c green, black and blue. Spiral Galaxy.

40c red, black and blue. Planetary Nebula.

1p orange and white. Spectral Class Diagram.

NEW ZEALAND—The New York Times reports: The 1936 2d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 8d, 1sh, 2sh, and 3sh. have been released in slightly different shades on whiter paper and with new perforation measurement.

NORWAY—Gibbons Stamp Monthly reports the issuance of a stamp in honor of the Quisling fighting against the Russians.

PANAMA—Postal Tax Stamp. 1c violet. Pierre and Marie Curie.

PAPUA—The New York Times reports: From London comes word that the 1936 1½d, 3d, and 5d are being overprinted 2½d, 3½d, and 5½d. respectively. This is due to increase in postal rates.

PARAGUAY—Provisionals.

The 1 peso, 3 pesos, and 5 pesos air mails of the 1939 Peace Conference issue have been overprinted by striking out the words "Servicio Aereo" and adding the word "Habilitado" to make regular postage stamps out of the air mail issue.

1p olive, blue and yellow.

3p sepia, red and blue.

5p orange, red and blue.

POLAND—The "Government in Exile" set recently chronicled will be listed in the forthcoming Scott Catalog under the heading "Offices Abroad" under Poland.

ROMANIA—Romania is reported to have issued a series to commemorate Romania's "Holy War Against Bolshevism"—all are said to be semi-postals. Being enemy stamps, they are listed merely for the record.

10L plus 30L blue.—King Michael and Prince Stefan.

12L plus 28L orange.—Ruins of Chateau of Hotin and Akkermann.

16 L plus 24 L brown.—Rumanian and Nazi Soldiers.

20L plus 20L violet.—Infantry Attacking.

A miniature sheet is reported showing two stamps, each of different design. The 16L shows the Goddess of Victory with the Rumanian and Nazi shields, the 20L a Rumanian and Nazi Soldier, with a spread eagle in the background. The Romanian Coat of Arms is reproduced in yellow as the background for the sheet, with the inscriptions: "22 Junie 1941" and "Fratia de Arme". The sheet sold for 200L.

A set for Transylvania is also reported to have been issued in October. It pictures Prince Voda, Lord of Moldavia and Hetman of Ukraine.

6L brown.

12L purple.

O. P. S. Convention Seal



Picturing Sequoyah, inventor of the Cherokee Alphabet. Only 1,500 of these seals have been issued and copies may be had at 10 cents each, three for 25 cents from Mr. Frank Wilson, 519 South Main St., Tulsa, Okla. Entire proceeds for convention fund.

24L blue.

SARAWAK—Not unexpectedly, it has been announced that owing to the Japanese Invasion the prepared centenary series will not be issued.

SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE—The New York Times reports: Although stamps with the head of King George VI are understood to have appeared in limited quantities, word comes from London that Britain's regular stamps overprinted B. E. F. (British Expeditionary Force) are more generally being used in this African possession.

SPANISH GUINEA—Stamps Magazine is informed that a 40 pesetas light green fiscal item has been converted to postal use by means of "Habilitado—Correos—1 peseta" (Authorized—Postage—1 peseta) overprinted in red; and that a 17p. red fiscal has been turned into a 1p air-mail stamp with a somewhat similar overprint in black, with "Correo Aereo" and "Intercolonial" included, for use in service between Spain and Fernando Po.

SOUTHWEST AFRICA—The New York Sun reports that all values of the Union of South Africa "War Effort" series have been overprinted "S W A" in black for use in this country.

SWEDEN.—Coil.

15 ore, red brown. King Gustavus V.

It is also announced that a 20 kroner stamp for use on trans-Atlantic air-mail was issued in May.

SWITZERLAND—Officials.

Eighteen of the current Swiss issues have been overprinted for Official use and, contrary to previous custom, are being sold in mint condition by the Swiss Philatelic Agency to collectors.

Overprinted

"Official in Script Type

3r. olive.—Staubach Falls.
5r. turquoise.—Me. Pilatus
10r. red-brown.—Chateau Chillon.

15r. orange.—Rhône Glacier.

20r. carmine.—Gotthard Tunnel

25r. brown.—Via Mala Gorge.

30r. ultramarine.—Rhine Falls.

35r. yellow.—Balstall Pass.

40r. gray.—Santis.

50r. purple.—Ruelli Oath.

60r. red-brown.—William Tell.

70r. rose-violet.—Swiss Swordsman.

80r. black.—Dying Warrior.

90r. red.—Standard Bearer.

1fr. green.—Ludwig Pfiffer.

1.20fr. red-violet, Jurg Jenatsch.

1.50 fr. dark blue.—Francois de Reynold.

2fr. maroon.—Johann Forrer.

The previous official issue is also placed on sale in mint condition at the Swiss agency for the benefit of collectors.

TRAVANCORE—Issued to commemorate the birthday of the Rajah last October.

6c. violet. Portrait of the Maharajah and view of Aruvikara Falls.

¾ch. brown. Portrait of the Maharajah and view of the Marthanda Varma Bridge.

TRIPOLITANIA—The New York Times says that British stamps overprinted B. E. F. are understood to have replaced ones overprinted M. E. F. in the English occupied part of this former Italian colony.

TURKEY—The Smyrna Fair issue, released last fall, is as follows:

3k, farm-equipment building.

6k, main pavilion.

10k, Equestrian Statue of Atatürk.

12k, Girl in Vineyard.

17½k, Entrance to Fair.

20k, Ship being loaded.

(New York Times)

URUGUAY—New Value.

50c olive brown Artigas.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The 1½d "Gold Mine" design has been re-issued in much smaller form, to save paper.

(Shown by Frank Knina).

VENEZUELA—The New York Times reports: The following stamps are being re-engraved, possibly with minor design and color changes: 1938-39 air-mail 5c dark green, 10c carmine rose, 25c bistre brown, 30c violet, 90c red-orange, 1.20b. green, 1.80b. ultramarine, 1.95 light blue, 3b. olive gray, 3.70b gray-black, and 1940 air-mail 15c blue, 20c olive bistre, 40c black-brown, 2b. rose-carmine.

1933 Issue Of Sierra Leone Hard To Believe

From the Bullam shore, looking for all the world like so many water-bugs, come whole fleets of small native boats every morning, laden with produce for Freetown just across the wide mouth of the river.

The sail is usually a large rectangular piece of dirty canvass suspended from a yard at the top of a single mast set in the bow of the boat.

Usually, that is.

The 5 pence issue of Sierra Leone, however, is authority for the statement that it is not always so. There we see one of these picturesque little sail boats scooting along before the breeze, with the sail billowing out strongly before.

How the sail manages to stay up in the air unsupported by mast or yard is almost as difficult a riddle as why the poor fellow holding the ends of the lines isn't blown overboard.

Africa is still the mysterious continent!

Precancel NEWS

BY KENNETH M. GIERHART
Baltimore, Ohio

City Types

Here are some high value Ohio Presidentials: — 17c Rittman, type similar to U 12, Oberlin, 6c and 11c in U 120 type, Willoughby, 30c U 121 type, Norwalk, 5c in U 120, Kent, 6c in U 120N—Some California Defense items, 1c Silverado in what will likely be a new type. Silverado is like U121, California like U120. It is a narrow type; Chula Vista 1c in U121 narrow; Lakeside 1c in U120N; Calimese 1c in U120N; Davis 1c in U122; Dixon 1c in U122; Grossmont 1c in U121; Santa Ana 1c U14; San Diego 1c in U1 also U87; Venice 1, 2, 3c in U14, all inverted. — 1c Presidential Silver City, New Mexico in U121 type.

Buros.

Some recent pickups in the new B15 type. 1c defense, Warren, Ohio; 1c defense Glendale, California; 1c defense Compton, California; 1 defense East Orange, New Jersey; 1c defense Union City, N. J.; 1c defense and ½c prexie Flushing, N. Y.; 1c defense Superior, Wisc.; 1c defense Richmond, Va.; 1c defense Fresno, Calif.; 1c defense San Bernardino, Calif.; ½c Presidential San Diego.

A Problem

Dr. Hoskins editor of the Optimist has been confronted and indirectly accused of writing or abetting articles that were too technical, article that are written in a jargon and of not writing what a beginner wants to know. Long ago I was confronted with such a problem and can realize what Dr. Hoskins no doubt pondered over. He wants to give all readers a break because we need the beginner and he has to satisfy the advanced collector. The problem cannot be solved. To write what a beginner wants to know is to write something that isn't generally the truth. He wants to know how to tell bureau prints without studying them, he wants you tell him the things he would like to think rather than as they really are. After all I feel articles as written are best in the long run for if any one is interest in collecting pre-cancels they will be interested enough to solve some of the simple terms used and will be really good collectors. So don't let it worry you Doctor. Explain to those that inquire and encourage them to write often, but forget about all pleasing articles, it can't be done.

U. S. REVENUES

The Treasury Department, Bureau of Internal Revenue, has issued a 76-page booklet entitled "Stamp Taxes," describing current revenue adhesives. Copies may be had from the Superintendent of documents, Government Printing Office.—Washington Star.



"Give him time, Miss, he's just looking over the stamps he got from Wentz."

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14a	5.00	151a/3a	68a	50
Russ. CHINA	12.00	83	45	
*20	.45	151b	8.00	85/98
*64/6	1.75	162a	3.50	95a/7a
*65/66	1.25	171a	8.50	91a
Russ. Turkey	173a	4.75	95/98	35
*3	70.00	*213/272.50	99/116	5.00
*7 v.f.	21.00	*230/31	1.60	*104.8/11
*17b	48.00	*261a	80.00	*108
*61b	1.00	*284c	14.00	*106.11
*62c	6.75	SAAR	*116	2.25
*63ab	1.20	*2	80	*120/35
*64ab	1.55	*Mich. B17	*89/14	8.50
*65ab	1.80		30.00	*C1/C2
*66ab	2.85	*11/57	1.00	*C3/C4
*101a/6a		*41/58	2.00	*C5/C8
	12.00	*11/67	3.65	*O1/15
*141b	2.40	*C66/67	1.80	*K15

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Franklin & Washington Issues with heavy cancels now priced at 2c to 10c that usually sell at 10c to \$1.00 ..

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To the first fifty stamp club secretaries who write us and enclose 10c postage, we will send an assortment of these certificates free. You get three First; one Second; two Third and ten Merit Award certificates FREE. These are beautifully printed on real Parchment paper in several colors. Requests must come on your Club stationery, from your club secretary, and include 10c postage. These certificates formerly sold at 10c each, thus you get \$1.50 worth for nothing. Address—

LINN'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS
SIDNEY, OHIO